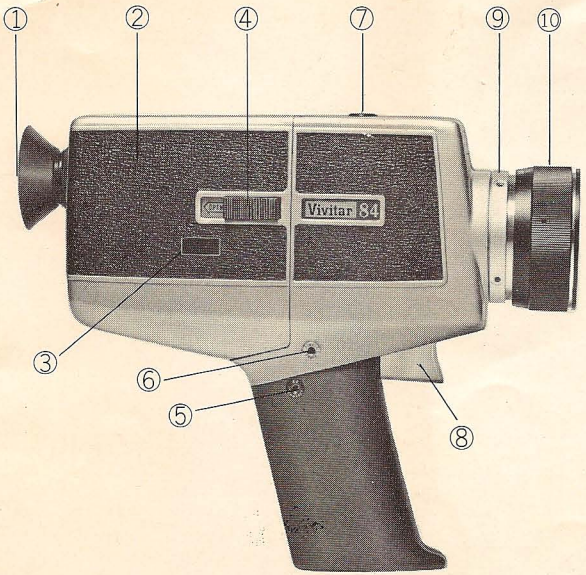
Vivitar®

super 8
motion
picture
camera

84P
instruction
book

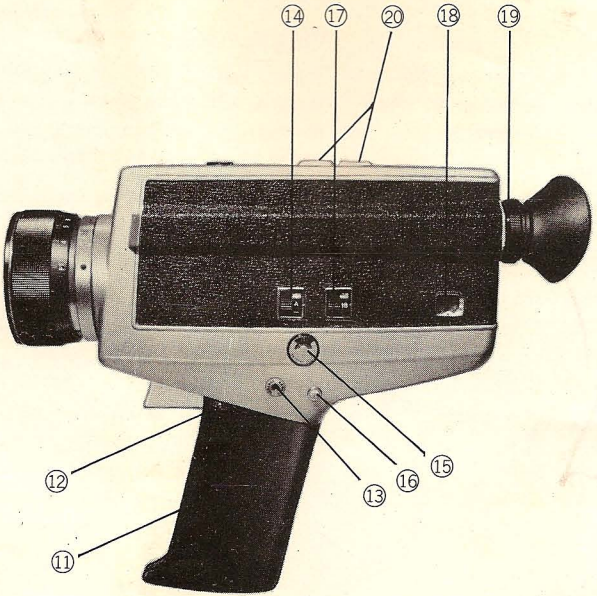


Right Side View

1. Viewfinder
2. Film Compartment Cover
3. Film Type Window
4. Door Lock
5. A.C./ Recharging Receptacle
6. Single Frame Receptacle
7. Movie Light Mounting Receptacle
8. Trigger Release
9. Zoom Control Ring
10. Focusing Ring

Left Side View

11. Pistol Grip
12. Trigger Release Lock
13. Remote Control Receptacle
14. Automatic/Manual Control
15. Battery Tester
16. Battery Test Button
17. Filming speed Dial
18. Film Footage Counter
19. Diopter Correction Control Ring
20. Rocker Type Power Zoom Switch



SPECIFICATIONS

LENS:

f1.8 9-36mm Vivitar Cine Zoom Lens. Focus range: 4 ft. to infinity. Lens accessory size: 52 mm.

EXPOSURE METER:

CdS electric eye. Feedback system, powered by motor drive batteries. Automatically adjusts aperture while filming. Aperture range: f1.8 to f45. ASA range: 25 to 320. Special manual override control permits variations in meter resistance. This allows constantly controlled *over* or *under* exposure for special effects.

FILMING SPEEDS:

12, 18, 32 frames per second and single frame

VIEWFINDER:

Reflex viewfinder with cross-hair for critical focusing, with visible aperture scale, over and under exposure warning zones, and film ending signal. Eyepiece incorporates correction diopter.

FILM:

Super 8 Instant Load Cartridge Film.

CONVERSION FILTER:

Type A built in. Automatically positioned by movie light mounting screw, or by special filter screw supplied with camera.

MOTOR DRIVE:

Electrically powered by either AC, through the use of the Vivitar VNR-1 AC Converter/ Recharger, or by 4 rechargeable nickel cadmium penlight cells, Eveready CH 500 or equivalent. May also be powered by 4 Penlight AA batteries. It is not recommended to use photoflash batteries.

FOOTAGE COUNTER:

Backward counting type with automatic reset. Shows amount of film remaining in both feet and meters.

OTHER FEATURES:

Two stage shutter release (first position actuates meter; second position operates motor drive).

Battery tester.

Shutter release lock. Either prevents accidental running of motor drive or locks camera in running position.

INSERT THE BATTERY

TO OPEN THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT, insert a coin in the slot in the Battery Compartment Cover Lock. Twist a quarter turn in either direction and lift the cover off. Remove the battery magazine from the chamber (refer to Figure A) and insert batteries exactly as shown in the diagram on the side of the magazine (Figure B). Insert the magazine with batteries into the battery compartment, and replace the compartment cover.

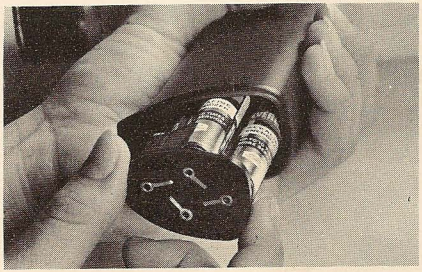
The 4 penlight batteries will drive the motor of the camera and operate the electric eye exposure mechanism. Each set will expose 20 rolls of film.

THE BATTERY TESTER:

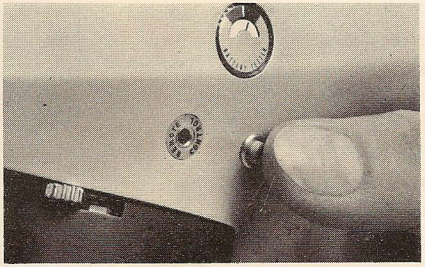
To test the batteries, depress the Battery Test Button (16) and observe the indicate needle. If the indicator needle remains in the red area of the dial, the batteries are weak and must be replaced. However, if the indicator needle moves into the blue area, the batteries are in good condition. Continue to use them in the camera until testing indicates that they should be replaced. (Refer to Figure C)

IMPORTANT -- WHEN TESTING BATTERY, REMOVE A.C./ RECHARGER CORD FROM RECHARGING SOCKET FOR ACCURATE BATTERY TEST RESULT.

(Figure B)



(Figure A)



(Figure C)

USING RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

The new Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera may be operated on rechargeable batteries. The use of rechargeable batteries and the Vivitar recharger enables you to continue filming for an indefinite period of time without exchanging batteries.

Rechargeable batteries are used in the Vivitar Super 8 Camera in the same way as regular batteries are used.

How to Use the Battery Recharger

To test the rechargeable batteries in the camera, use the battery tester in the same way as when testing regular batteries. If the indicator needle stops in the red area, the batteries are too weak for use and must be recharged.

To recharge the batteries, insert the end of the cord into the recharging receptable (5) in the pistol grip. Insert the two prongs on the opposite end into any A.C 110 V socket. A fully discharged set of batteries require 13 hours for recharging to full capacity. AVOID OVERCHARGING. (Refer to Figure D)

A fully charged set of rechargeable batteries will operate long enough to film 10 to 15 rolls of 50 foot Super 8 film.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ONLY *RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES* BE USED WITH THE VIVITAR RECHARGER. IF OTHER TYPES OF BATTERIES ARE USED WITH THE RECHARGER, LEAKAGE MAY OCCUR, CAUSING SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CAMERA. SUCH DAMAGE IS NOT COVERED BY THE VIVITAR GUARANTEE.

A.C. Operation with the VNR-1 Converter/Recharger

To operate the Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera on 110 v A.C. current, insert the VNR-1 exactly as when recharging nickel cadmium batteries.

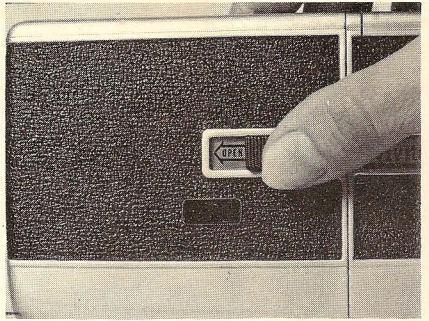
Current passing into the camera is exactly the same as when using batteries. When pressure is applied to the trigger release, D.C. current flows through the battery into the camera and activates the motor drive and the automatic exposure control.

When this pressure is released, the current flows into the batteries, thus recharging them.

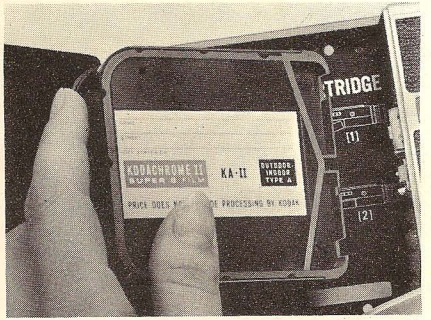
(Figure D)

INSERTING THE FILM CARTRIDGE

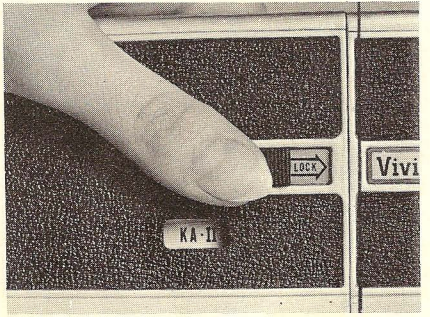
To OPEN THE FILM COMPARTMENT COVER (2), push the slide lock (4) in the direction of the arrow marked "Open." (See Figure E.) Open the compartment cover and insert the film cartridge in the film guides inside the film compartment (see Figure F) with the film label facing OUTWARD. Press the cartridge firmly in place and close the cover. Now, push the slide lock (4) in the direction of the arrow marked "Lock" (see Figure G). The cartridge automatically sets the ASA film speed for the automatic exposure system.



(Figure E)



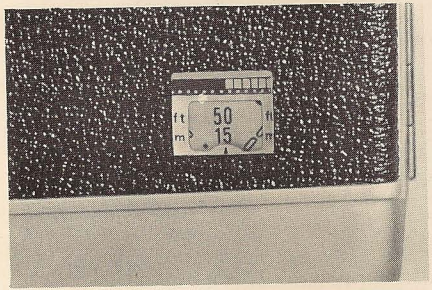
(Figure F)



(Figures G)

THE FOOTAGE COUNTER

The Footage Counter on the Vivitar 83 and 84 cameras counts backwards, indicating the film left in the camera. The Footage Counter Window (18) shows the remaining amount of film in both feet and meters. When the Film Compartment Cover is opened at the end of a roll of film, the counter automatically resets itself to zero. The camera motor will run when there is no film in the camera, but the film counter will not advance unless a cartridge is in the compartment. (Refer to Figure H)



(Figure H)

SELECTING THE FILMING SPEED

The Vivitar *Model 84P* Super 8 Movie Camera may be operated at either 12, 18, or 32 frames per second in addition to single frame. To select the proper speed for the type of filming you are doing, rotate the Filming Speed Dial (17) until the desired speed clicks into place alongside the index engraved on the camera body (refer to Figure I). DO NOT attempt to operate the camera while the Filming Speed Dial is between numbers. Also DO NOT change filming speeds while the camera motor is running.

Typical uses of the various filming speeds:

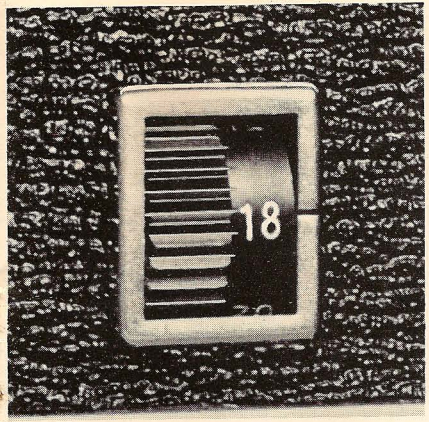
18 frames per second is the normal speed for most silent motion picture filming. This is also the normal projection speed. Total running time for a 50 ft. roll of film at this speed is 3 minutes and 24 seconds.

32 frames per second is the "slow motion" speed. Film exposed at this setting, when projected normally, will show all movement in greater detail and at a slower speed than normally exposed film. Ideal for sporting events. Also used to prevent blurring effect when panning or when zooming extensively. The running time for a 50 ft. cartridge of film at this speed is 1 minute and 53 seconds.

12 frames per second speeds up the motion slightly and emphasizes the movement of the subject. This speed is also the ideal speed for filming the action taking place on a television screen.

No compensation is necessary for filming at any of the three speeds. The exposure mechanism automatically adjusts itself when filming speed is changed.

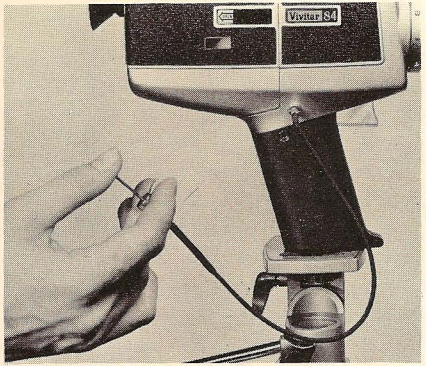
Single Frame Filming



(Figure I)

To expose single frames on the Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera, attach a standard cable release to the camera through the Single Frame Receptacle (6). Each time you depress the cable release, one frame of film is exposed. The automatic exposure control works just the same as when filming at a continuous running speed. (See Figure J).

Single frame operation is especially useful when making titles, doing animation tricks, or filming stop-action.



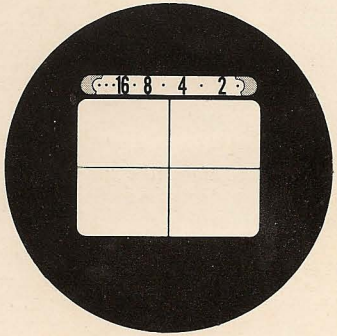
(Figure J)

THE AUTOMATIC MANUAL CONTROL DIAL

The Automatic-Manual Control Dial (14) should be left at "A" (Automatic) at all times, except when specific requirements call for manual operation. When the camera is operated on "Automatic," the through-the-lens metering system adjusts the lens aperture automatically for any light condition as long as it falls within the limits of the film being used. The illuminated scale in the top portion of the viewfinder shows the exact aperture at which you are filming by means of a needle which moves along the scale as the light conditions change. At either end of the illuminated scale a red zone warns of either over or under exposure. (Refer to Figure K).

The "manual" setting on the Automatic-Manual Control Dial gives the photographer full control of exposure correction. When the Automatic-Manual Control Dial is set either at the + or —, the needle in viewfinder moves away from automatic position, and it may be set at any chosen aperture, up to 5 stops in either direction, simply by rotating the Dial until the desired setting is reached. When filming in this manner, the camera will maintain the same amount of correction, even when light conditions change.

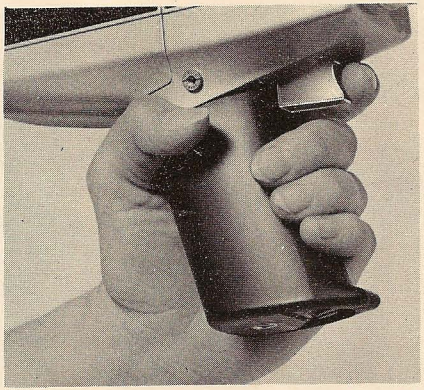
For example, if the correct setting, as indicated by the "automatic" setting, is f8, and you set the aperture at f11 (one stop "under"), and then the light is increased one stop to where the "automatic" setting will be f11, the aperture would now automatically stop down to f16, still one stop "under." This feature is especially valuable in situations where backgrounds are too light, as on a beach or in front of an open window. It can also be of value in "available" light situations, where you may wish to open the aperture in order to penetrate shadows.



(Figure K)

THE SHUTTER RELEASE TRIGGER

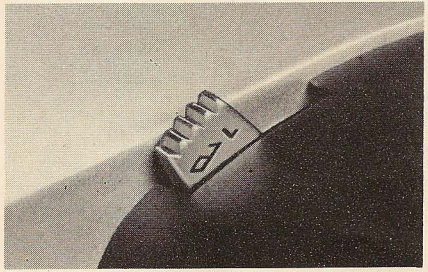
The Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera is equipped with a two-stage shutter release. When the release trigger (8) is depressd to its first pos!tion, the electric eye automatic exposure mechanism is activated. Further pressure, bringing the release to its second position, activates the motor drive. When starting to film a scene, apply full pressure. The fact that both the electric eye and the camera motor drive are powered by the same batteries assures you that both systems are started at the same time. When you release pressure on the trigger, both systems will cease to work. This assures you that there will be no battery drain caused by the electric eye continuing to work. Nor will you waste any film by having the motor drive transport film while the exposure control is not operating. (Refer to Figure L)



(Figure L)

SHUTTER RELEASE TRIGGER LOCK

When the camera is not in operation, press the Release Trigger Lock (12) toward the letter "L" as far as it will go. This locks the trigger release in the "off" position, and prevents accidental exposure of film in the camera. (Refer to Figure M). To lock the camera for continuous running, first start the motor drive by pressing the trigger release in as far as it will go. Then, while keeping pressure on the release, move the trigger lock as far as it will go toward the letter "L". Now, release the trigger lock. The camera will now continue to run for as long as you wish. When you wish to stop the camera, apply pressure on the trigger release and move the lock away from the letter "L". Release pressure on the trigger release, and the camera will stop.



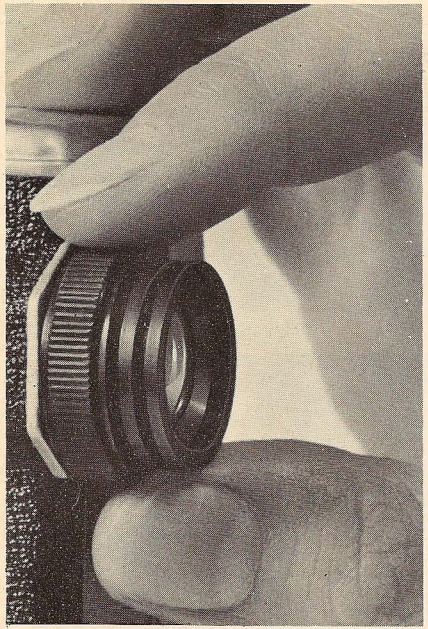
(Figure M)

Focusing the Eyepiece

The Eyepiece of the Vivitar Super 8 Movie camera should be adjusted to your individual eyesight before any attempt is made to take movies.

Hold the camera in the picture-taking position with the eye placed so that you are looking through the viewfinder (1). Turn the lens focusing ring (10) until it stops at infinity, and move the zoom control (9) to extreme telephoto. (Refer to Figure N)

Point the camera at some object more than 30 feet away. Now, turn the diopter correction ring (19) in either direction until the cross hair in the viewfinder is sharp. This is very important to focus your eye on the cross hair and not the subject to be photographed. Once the cross hair is sharp in the viewfinder the eyepiece is now correctly adjusted for your own vision.

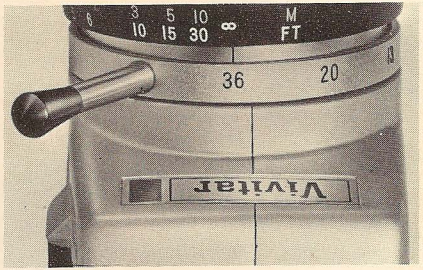


(Figure N)

Focusing the Camera

To focus the camera correctly, so that the various subjects will remain sharp at all times, the lens should first be zoomed to extreme telephoto. (Refer to Figure O).

Rotate the Focusing Ring (10) until the subject appears sharp. The lens is focused for that particular distance, and will remain so, regardless of whether you film at wide angle, normal, or telephoto position. (Refer to Figure P).



(Figure O)

(Figure P)

The Zoom Lens

The 4X (4 to 1 ratio) lens on the Vivitar 84 P Super 8 Movie Camera has a zoom range of from 9mm to 36mm.

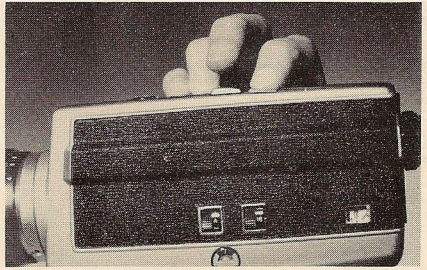
The zoom feature is powered by the same batteries used to operate the motor drive. The rocker-type switch located on the top of the camera body (20) activates the zoom motor drive and causes the lens to zoom from wide angle to telephoto, or vice versa. Markings on the zoom control ring (9) indicate the exact focal length (in millimeters) at which the lens is set. The power zoom motor may be operated regardless of whether the camera motor drive is running or not. This allows you to compose your opening scene before starting to run film through the camera.

The manual zoom lever may be attached at either of the three threaded sockets provided for it on the zoom control ring. This allows for more rapid manual setting of the zoom lens, and for critical composition. (Refer to Figure Q).

The use of a zoom lens requires extreme steadiness while filming. The telephoto position is more critical than the wide angle position, as even the slightest camera movement is magnified on the film, causing blurred images when the pictures are projected.

Exaggerated zooming creates unpleasant reactions when viewing the film. The most effective way of using the lens is in dramatic changes in composition whithout changing camera positions. With practice, one can improve his films and his enjoyment of them.

(Figure Q)



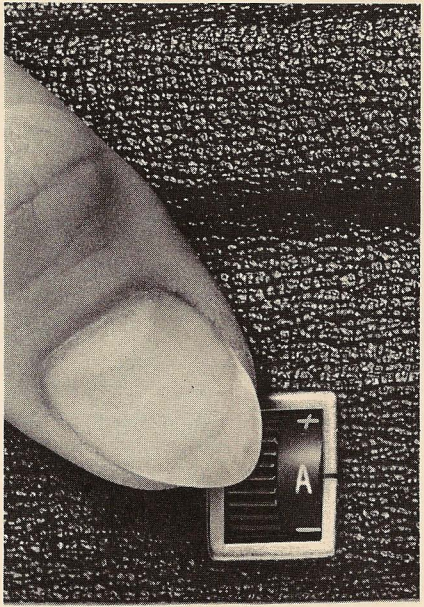
(Figure S)

FILMING

Insert a film cartridge into the camera as shown in Figure F. The footage counter is automatically engaged. Set the Automatic-Manual control at "A" (see Figure T)

Unlock the release trigger by pushing the Release Trigger Lock (12) AWAY from the letter "L" as far as it will go. Select the speed at which you wish to film the scene (12, 18 or 32 frames per second). (See Figure I) Position the camera so that the eye is directly behind the viewfinder eyepiece, and the camera is held as steadily as possible, with one hand on the pistol grip (11) and the forefinger on the release trigger. The other hand should hold the camera body so that two fingers come to rest on the power zoom rocker switch, one on the "T" (telephoto), and the other on the "W" (wide angle). (Refer to Figure S)

Compose your beginning scene in the viewfinder exactly as you wish it to appear on the screen by depressing either end of the power zoom switch, causing the lens to zoom to the correct focal length or until the desired composition is achieved. Start filming by depressing the release trigger as far in as it will go. While the motor drive is running, note the position of the exposure indicator needle in the viewfinder. (See Figure K)



(Figure T)

As long as the needle remains in the white area, between the red warning zones at each end, the light is ample for filming, and the exposure control is automatically adjusting the aperture for any variations in the exposure. If the needle goes into the red area, this indicates either too little or too much light is falling on the subject. You should now stop filming and arrange your subject so that you again have the correct amount of light, or move into another area where conditions will allow you to continue at the correct aperture.

TROUBLESHOOTING YOUR VIVITAR SUPER 8 CAMERA

The proper operation of a precision instrument like your new Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera requires strict attention to the correct use of every control. In some cases, the camera may appear to malfunction simply because some minor detail was overlooked. Before you assume that the camera is broken, there are some things you can look for if you experience any type of camera failure, or if your pictures are not as you expect them to be. A few of the problems and their probable causes are listed below.

Problem :

Camera motor will not run.

Possible Cause :

1. Batteries not properly inserted in battery magazine. Check to see that battery position conforms to diagram on side of of magazine.
2. Batteries too weak. Check batteries by depressing button on battery tester.
3. Filming Speed Dial improperly set between numbers. Make sure this dial is set at one of the 3 speeds, 18, 32, or 12.

Problem :

Pictures not sharp.

Possible Cause :

1. Zoom lens not focused correctly. Always focus the lens at full "telephoto" position when beginning a zoom scene.
2. Camera movement. Make sure camera is held firmly and steadily when filming. Keep arms close to the body. Use a tripod if possible, and avoid excessive panning. Avoid walking or moving the body while filming unless absolutely necessary.

CARE AND CLEANING

Your Vivitar Super 8 Movie Camera is a quality instrument and will offer years of fine service. It deserves the best of care. Protect it from vibration, jarring, extreme heat, cold, moisture and dust. When you're not using the camera, place the release trigger run lock in lock position and store away. When the camera is not to be used for an extended period of time, remove all batteries. Whenever possible, clean the interior with a small camel's hair brush.

DONOT remove or oil any parts of the camera. Clean the front of the camera lens with a camel's hair brush or lens tissue. Or gently blow away the dust.

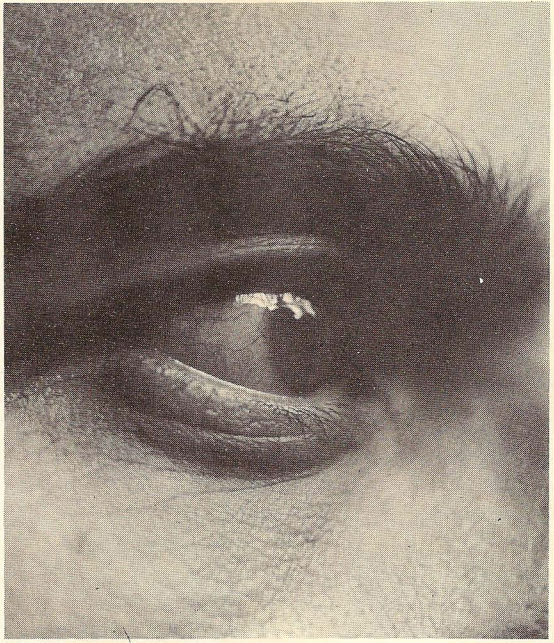
VIVITAR DELUXE COMPARTMENT CASE

A handsome grain-finished, black vinyl case, contoured for convenient and safe carrying and storage of camera, 5 rolls of film and accessories.

MODEL VMC-5 01-4155

VIVITAR 52 mm Stock Number
CLOSE UP LENS SET 24-1197

Complete set consisting of +1, +2, and +3 diopter precision-ground, color corrected lenses which extend the range of the Vivitar Zoom Lens for close-up filming, titling and macrophotography. Double threaded for use in combination (+4, +5, +6). Bound in metal. Supplied complete with slip-in leather case.



VIVITAR 52mm FILTERS FOR COLOR AND BLACK AND WHITE

Precision ground optical glass filters. Bound with metal rims and double threaded. All filters supplied complete with clear plastic protector case.

Stock Number

UV Haze 22-2417
Absorbs ultra-violet light which is invisible to the eye. Reduces haze. Ideal for mountain, aerial and marine scenes. Used with both black and white and color films.

Skylight 22-3252
Absorbs ultra-violet rays, reduces bluish reflections. For color film. Especially useful when filming in open shade and near water.

Filters for Black and White Photography

25 (Red) 22-8316
To create extreme contrast and night time effect. Can be used with infra-red film.

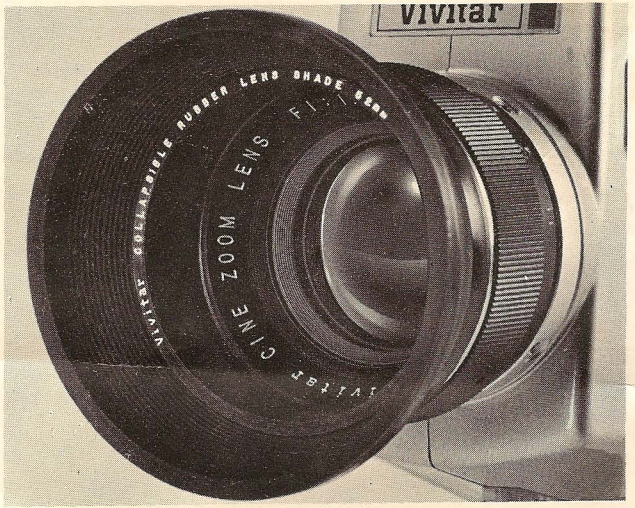
K-2 (Medium Yellow).....22-5441
Improves cloud-sky contrast.

X-1 (Light Green) 22-2358
Improves picture quality of flesh tones in portraits, lightens foliage.

Vivitar 52 mm Collapsible Lens Hood 24-3052

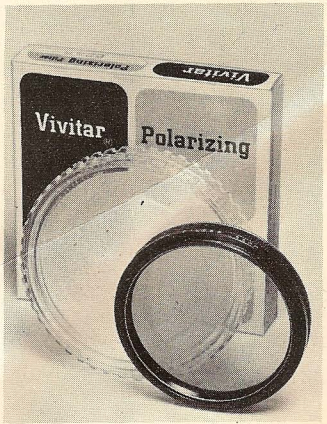
Soft rubber and metal base construction with anodized black finish and internal light baffling.

Hood will collapse for easy storing.



Vivitar 52 mm Polarizing Filters 22-6242

Eliminates surface reflections, enriches over all color quality and emphasizes clouds. Used for neutral density effect. For black and white and color film.



Vivitar Remote Control 01-5004

Fits into remote control receptacle on camera. "On-off" switch allows operation up to 15 ft. away from camera.

Vivitar A.C. Recharger Converter -5071

Set of 4-Eveready CH500 AA size Rechargeable Batteries 79-1049

Especially designed for use with the Vivitar Super 8 camera Model 83 and 84. Fits into recharging receptacle in pistol grip. Batteries are recharged while still in camera. A set of batteries will operate camera long enough to film 10 to 15 rolls of 50 ft. film.

Also serves as an A.C. power supply for operating camera directly from household current

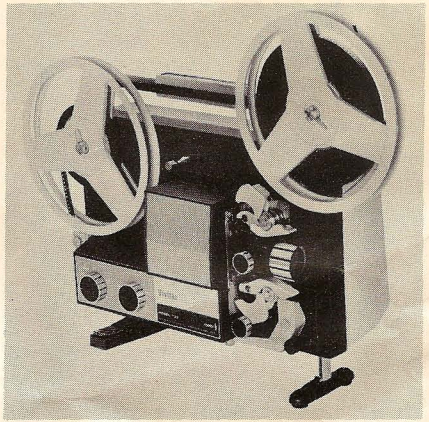
The Ideal Companion for Your Vivitar Model 84P Movie Camera

The Vivitar Dual 8 Projector offers *complete* compatibility with the three major 8mm film formats. The selective sprocket changeover capability and format selector switch provides flicker free projection of either Super 8/Single 8 or Regular 8 mm films.

Other features include.....

- Automatic Reel to Reel Threading
- Vivitar F1.4 15 to 25 mm Zoom Lens.
- Variable Speed Control.
- 400 ft. Reel Capacity.
- Reverse Projection Control.

VIVITAR DUAL 8 PROJECTOR MODEL 733



For PX Customer:

Available through Pacific Central Exchange is "Vivitar" 8mm Camera only. All its accessories shown in this booklet, listed below, are obtainable in United States markets.

Article	Vivitar Code #
Movie Light	01—5107
Deluxe Case VMC-5	01—4155
Closeup Lens Set	24—1197
Collapsible Lens Hood	24—3652
Polarizing Filters	22—6242
Remote Control	01—5004
Rechargeable Converter	01—5071
Rechargeable Battery Set (4 pcs)	79—1049
Filters, UV Haze	22—2417
Skylight	22—3252
25 (Red)	22—8316
K-2 (Med. Yellow)	22—5441
X-1 (Lt Green)	22—2358

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